SUBJECTS.

12. *Misconduct of Abkari officers.*

13. *Reduction of fee for villanga certificate.*

14. *Combination of functions of channel maramuth, water distribution and tank maramuth.*

15. *Prohibition of use of Satroms as offices.*

Mr. N. Velayudhaperumal Pillai also represented—

(1) That palm climbers were often oppressed by the subordinates of the Abkari Department who brought false charges against them and got them punished:

(2) That the fee of 25 fanams charged in the Sub-Registrars' offices for villanga certificates was excessive and might be reduced:

(3) That the functions of channel maramuth, water distribution and tank maramuth might be combined and entrusted to one Department instead of having three Departments as at present: and

(4) That Officers might be prohibited from holding their offices in public *Satroms* while on circuit and the *Satroms* made available for the exclusive use of travellers.

Dewan's reply.— The fee charged for villanga certificates is lower than in Madras. There, however, no fee is charged for certificates in respect of properties of smaller value. Government will consider whether a similar exemption could not be made here.

In regard to channel maramuth, water distribution and tank maramuth, Government will see whether the three functions cannot be combined in one Department.

The last representation will be noted for attention.

16. *Land Revenue Code Bill.*

Mr. K. K. Kuruvila (Member, Agriculturists' Association, Changanacheri) spoke on the Land Revenue Code Bill and prayed that, in consolidating and amending the Revenue laws, the policy of Government might be to preserve intact the existing rights and privileges of the ryots in regard to—

(1) the payment of tax and rent for Kanapattom lands:

(2) the assurance that no re-assessment would on any ground be introduced in the interval between two general Settlements or within thirty years from the current Settlement:

(3) coercion in default of payment of tax being confined to the amount of the defaulted instalments:

(4) the protection of the person of the landholder from arrest and imprisonment for tax: and

(5) the limitation of the powers of the Civil Court being confined to the rate and amount of taxation alone.

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